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New York Daily Tribme.

YOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORKIGN.-The American lacrosse team defeated South of England team at Hurlingham yesterday; the total score new stands 34 to 1 in favor of the Americans. ____ A writ in extradition for Eno was granted in Montreal on the application of the United States Consul-General. - An accident happened at the launching of the steamer Habsburg. - The Orangemen have been forbidden to make a demonstration at the Nationalist meet ing at Newry. - Anam has accepted the terms of the Franco-Chinese treaty. - Irving and Barrett were entertained at a supper in London.

Congress.-The Senate was not in session yes terday. = The House passed a bill to determine the jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts. The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported. Bills to repeal the Civil Service act were reported adversely. A bill was reported authorizing the retirement of General Pleasonton. The consideration of the bill repealing the Pre emption and Timber Culture laws was begun.

DOMESTIC.-Talks with the delegates to the Chicago Convention show that the nominations are well received; there is no talk of not supporting the ticket. = Ex-President Hayes in a letter to a Cleveland newspaper approves the nommations. == Enthusiastic approval of the nominations was shown by Republicans throughout the country. - The National Republican Committee completed a temporary organization. Delegates to the New-York Democratic Convention were elected in a number of the counties: they are in general for Tilden. ▲ Salvation Army corps was arrested and fined in Cleveland, Ohio, = A stay of proceedings was granted in the case of the murderer George Smith at Milford, Penn.

CITY AND SUFURBAN.-Several enthusiastic Blaine and Logan meetings were held yesterday, and a number of banners and transparencies were raised. = General James Watson Webb died. Several houses in West Seventy-third-st. were injured by blasting. —— The Bankers and Merchants' and the Postal Telegraph Companies were consolidated. = The Mimi colt, Richmond, Haledon, Hartford, Walliflower and Echo were the winners at Jerome Park. Ross rowed over the Oak Point course alone, Courtney failing to appear. ____ The New-York Athletic Club had a field meeting at Mott Haven. —— The New-York, Metropolitan and Brooklyn baseball nines won games. Lack of wind made the Larchmont Yacht Club Re-

gatta a drifting race. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.10 cents. Stocks were dull with wide and irregular fluctuations and closed weak. THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear weather, with slight changes in tem-

perature, followed by partly cloudy weather and

chances of light rain. Temperature vesterday:

Righest, 91°; lowest, 69°; average, 7778°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

General Webb, one of the characteristic figures of the politics of the last generation, has passed away at an advanced age. He had outlived those who could best appreciate his passionate earnestness, both in journalism and in political controversy, but his honorable fame and active career are among the traditions of the profes-

The Washington dispatches indicate that the passed at the present session, owing to divergences of view between the houses. It is a most Shrewd political veterans are declaring that Republicans of any political authority intend to logical predictions which for the most part | cooked and being eaten within. And to such pangs

Blaine and Logan will carry every Northern State, West Virginia and the Pacific Coast.

The action of the Irish Executive in prohibiting counter-demonstrations to the Parnellite meetings in Ulster proves the signal for a renewal of hostilities. At Newry a riot seems to be impending, and the Government can only succeed | disaffection. in maintaining peace by military intervention. The policy of the Government may be defended on broad grounds as a vindication of the principle of the right of public meeting. They do not prohibit Orange demonstrations, when not organized in connection with Nationalist meetturbing or breaking up those meetings and intimidating those attending them. The action of the Government is subject to another construction, and the Conservatives do not hesitate to make open charges of a new political compact with Mr. Parnell.

Louis Philippe's grandson is one of the most interesting figures on the European stage, be cause he is the representative of a dynasty which would naturally be accepted as the only available substitute for a Republican President. He not only has the tradition of divine right, but as the descendant of the constitutional monarch he has the same sort of Parliamentary title which President Grevy possesses. The prominent part he would play in French history if the Republic were to be overthrown by one of those sudden revulsions of public feeling which must always be considered as barely possible lends importance to our well-informed Paris correspondent's impressions of his character as given elsewhere. He is represented as distinctively lacking in qualities which would captivate French electors, and as being more in the way of the Royalists than anything else. The Orleanist Princes have never been popular. They are courageous, have high principles and are men of intellectual force, but in spite of their virtues they are unlucky. With M. Ferry strongly entrenched in the Premiership, and M. Brisson waiting for a v acancy in the Chief Presidency, Orleanism, in M. Say's words, is fast becoming "an archæological expression."

The article in The Fortnightly Review signed "G.," and erroneously attributed by the London press to Mr. Gladstone, has been taken very seriously in Germany. It was a curious and somewhat fantastic study of English diplomacy, and contained references to both Germany and France which were calculated to produce intense irritation, provided the author was the responsible leader of the Government. Mr. Gladstone promptly disavowed the authorship of the article, but the semi-official papers in Germany are not satisfied with the denial. If an article had appeared in a Berlin periodical over the signature "B.," on the tendencies of German diplomacy, they would have known that only one man could have written it; and they refuse to believe that any Englishman would venture to take a similar liberty with the initial of the Premier's name. They insist, moreover, that the question of authorship is of minor consequence since it is well known that the article expresses Mr. Gladstone's views. The German diplomatic service is very efficient in England. It is not impossible that the authorship of the offensive article has been traced to Mr. Gladstone's family. One of his sons may have been responsible for this extraordinary diplomatic study.

LET US BE PATIENT,

No estimate of the result of Mr. Blaine's alone, nominated him. Since the days of An- to attain greater proficiency in of the masses. Mr. Blaine had no patronage to help him. The organization of the party was wholly opposed to him, All the machinery that usually shapes nominations was employed to defeat him, and amateurs in the field of international emulastill he prevailed. His votes did not come from tion. In addition to the visits of the lacrosse States where the Republican party is weak and | players and the cricketers, America's representhelpless. Most of them represented Republican majorities, and his delegates were chosen in spite of patronage and party organization, A nomination so obtained means something.

Those who oppose Mr. Blaine ought to consider whether they are opposed to free government. Is it true that the people cannot be trusted? Must we admit that the excellent gentlemen who voted for Mr. Edmunds at Chicago have all the virtue and the purity which the for dissatisfaction. people lack? Must we conclude that they alone are fit to govern this country, and that the people are not? It seems a little harsh made beautiful its club-house as they gathered to say that our form of government ought to in graceful groups to say farewell to the pictuto be changed, so that a small minority can resque course until October gilds the groves. rule, but can we come to any other conclusion if we consider the opposition to Mr. Blaine justifiable? In the old days, the enemies of General Jackson insisted that they were altogether pure and worthy and that he was the worst man the country had ever seen, and still, notwithstanding his election, only by a long drive over a road, often dusty, we have managed to exist all these years. Is there not a bare possibility that passion and a weary railroad ride through a grimy prejudice warp the judgment of men now, as in earlier times?

The Republican party is going to prevail this year, as it has prevailed for a quarter of a century. The worthy citizens who do not like Mr. Blaine have honorable example in the other worthy men who objected to Mr. Lincoln in 1864. Mr. Wade was one of them, and Mr. Summer another; and yet they lived to learn spirit of hostility to the turf appears to prevail that the Nation was wiser than they. Let us be patient. Mental dyspepsia is not an unpardonable sin. The good people who consider Mr. Blaine an objectionable candidate will feel | head Bay there are not boats and trains enough, better after a few days.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

Mr. Blaine's nomination has been received with great heartiness and satisfaction in all parts of the country. The enthusiasm was most demonstrative in the extremes of the East and West line-in Maine and in California; but in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and all the great Central and Western States the response to the nomination has been most cordial and emphatic. On the Pacific Coast monster ratification meetings have been already held and in the October States campaign clubs are organizing. Outside this city the feeling in New-York is strongly in favor of Mr. Blaine and there are no signs of disaffection. At Washington Republican Senators and Congressmen unite in pronouncing the nomination a strong one and the prospects of success most encouraging.

President Arthur's loyal acceptance of the result and hearty congratulations to his successful rival are echoed far and wide by his followers. Senator Sherman and Senator Hawley have lost no time in congratulating Mr. Blaine and even Mr. Edmunds is reported as expressing himself most warmly, remarking that the nomination ought to be the most popular thing going, since all the great Central States are very enthusiastic, and the successful candidate was a great deal stronger than anybody else in all bill regulating the Electoral Count will not be the States that are doubtful. From Chicago come a few expressions of doubt, uncertainty and dissatisfaction from the Independent necessary reform of electoral procedure, but Republicans, who are less philosophical than Mr. Wiggins adheres to his favorite theories. is less urgent now than it was a week ago. their leader; but there is no evidence that

organize a third-party movement. General Barlow is most emphatic on this subject. The chief centres of disappointment are New-York City, Brooklyn and Boston, and we are confident that even in these three cities good sense and loyal devotion to Republican principles will effectually repress any serious

MR. BLAINE IN ENGLAND. The judgment of the London press upon the result at Chicago will disappoint Mr. Blaine's enemics. Only one journal, The Pall Mall Gazette, interprets his nomination as an evil augury for ings, but only when planned with a view to disintemperance and extravagance of its language render its opinion of small account. That journal, since it left Mr. John Morley's hands, has had an acute attack of Gordon-mania, and is only lucid at intervals. The Standard venomously attacks Mr. Blaine and the Convention, apparently laboring under the hallucination of which its columns gave some evidence last week, that the dynamite party was rampant at Chicago.

With these two exceptions, the London press considers the nomination a strong, brilliant and pacific one. The Daily News predicts that Mr. Blaine will prove a worthy successor to the lamented Garfield. The Daily Telegraph sees in the nomination no menace to England. The Times praises it in the most unqualified terms, pronouncing Mr. Blaine "beyond all question the most conspicuous politician of the Republican party." That party, it adds, "has done itself honor by the nomination of so well-known and so distinguished a man "-one who is "eminently fitted to represent and uphold the dignity of the United States." This impartial, disinterested and hearty recognition of Mr. Blaine's character and statesmanship is a splendid tribute to the Republican candidate. The prospect of the revival of the foreign policy of the Garfield Administration does not seem to have impressed the London press as a startling menace of war. Well, there was no reason why it should have excited feelings of disquietude. The Monroe Doctrine ought by this time to have ceased to be a great bugaboo, and to have become an accepted canon of American diplo-

SPORTS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA. As we get fairly into summer the attention paid to sports of almost all classes increases, and the interest in these friendly contests deepens. In those of yesterday there were some features worthy at least of a passing glance in review. The most gratifying victory of the day to all who wish to see America worthily represented in every form of honorable international rivalry was that of the American Lacrosse Team at Hurlingham. They played before an assembly of the kind that gathers to see the great Oxford-Cambridge cricket match, the wealth and fashion of London always showing a keen interest in all games in which university men take part. Our lacrosse team is largely made up of college-bred young men, and the game is of a sort peculiarly attractive to those who admire grace, agility and adroitness unspotted by any taint of trickery or brutality.

It was worthy of note that the English players, though their team included some of the most skilful members of the South of England Association, were unable to score a single goal against America's seven. In cricket, as a rule, the British have been apt teachers and the Americans slow scholars, though the Philadelphia eleven now playing in Great Britain is doing something in the way of removing that nomination has any value that does not start reproach. Our English friends, under the with the fact that the people, and the people sting of repeated defeats, will be quick drew Jackson, no other candidate of fascinating game which their Canadian cousins either party has been so clearly the choice play so well, and it is not likely that any lacrosse team from the United States will in future years be able to win an unbroken series of victories on English soil.

It is a brisk and stirring year for our young at certain distances who ever touched foot to cinder or turf, is soon to meet again in England the fleetest of her sons. If his achievements are as brilliant as those which made memorable his former call upon John Bull, the Manhattan Athletic Club, which sends him, and all other athletic clubs, which will watch his fortunes with the deepest interest, will have no cause

The spring meeting at Jerome Park was closed yesterday and the belles of New-York It was a gathering such as no other race-course in this country can match, but Jerome Park might be made far more attractive even than it is now, and might become in truth the Ascot of America, if the facilities for reaching it in comfort were improved. Now it can be reached upon which a June sun blazes, or by tunnel behind engines which seem carefully selected for their capacity to fill the cars with a storm of soot and cinders. There are never cars enough to carry home the crowd at the time when the crowd desires to return, and altogether the railroad arrangements seem to be dictated by a determination to suppress racing in this country if possible. The same on the line to Long Branch, as any one will say who has taken the long journey by rail to Monmouth Park. Even for reaching Sheepsand the scenes on Cup Day are not pleasant to recall. The great Suburban Handicap on Tuesday of this week will certainly attract a great host. The transportation lines have yet time for ample preparation. They will be seriously in fault if

they do not meet the emergency properly. In athletics and baseball yesterday had much of interest for the tens of thousands of people who are familiar with hundred-yard records and the championship prospects of the various nines. Our oldest and largest athletic club the New-York professional nines gained brillfant victories.

The boat race between Courtney and Ross, of which much was expected, was not rowed. as the Union Springs oarsman sneaked away. Courtney is a carpenter and it is said can do good work with adze and plane. Let him stick to the tools of his trade and never touch an oar hereafter. It has been shown repeatedly that he is too contemptible a coward to meet a skilled sculler in a fair contest. It will hardly be safe for him to fool the public again. He might become the central figure of a mob with results that would be extremely unfortunate.

WIGGINS'S DARK MOON. In another column will be found the announcement by Mr. Wiggins of one of the most intrepid astronomical discoveries ever invented The conception of this dark second satellite of the earth does honor to the tenacity with which He has for several years been making meteorohave somehow failed to connect. Under such circumstances an ordinary theorist would have begun to suspect that his premises might be wrong, but it is at this point that true genius differentiates itself, so to speak, and soars above the common herd. Mr. Wiggins never suspects his premises for a moment. What he does is to imitate Canning. The latter "called into existence the New World, to redress the balance of the Old." Mr. Wiggins calls into existence a dark moon, to redress the balance of his meteorological predictions. It is really quite a grand idea. When Leverrier discovered Neptune he was induced to look for it by observing perturbations in the motions of another planet. Mr. Wiggins, however, postulates a second moon merely upon the existence of discrepancies in his storm warnings.

He says to himself: "It is evident, from the failure of my predictions, that something is wrong with the solar system, if not with the "Cosmos. And since the failure of my predictions is inexplicable on any theory which presupposes my knowledge of what I am talking about, and since it is impossible to discard that assumption so far as I am concerned, it becomes necessary to invent a dark moon, the invisibility of which may account for its never "having been discovered, while its mere existence as a satellite of the earth will explain the apparent failure of my best-predicted storms to come to time." So said, so done, and here we have the dark moon with all its dips, spurs and angles; with all its appurtenances and hereditaments, as the lawyers say, calmly and confidingly offered to the public in Mr. Wig-

gins's most infallible style. It may at once be admitted that a dark moon is the only kind of a moon which could have served the purpose of Mr. Wiggins. For what he wants is a planetary body which can be relied upon to deflect storms, interfere with earthquakes, and generally protect Mr. Wiggins against the natural consequences of his own predictions; yet which will also elude the intrusive telescope, defy the analytical spectroscope, and, in short, baffle the most enterprising astronomers of "the old school."

There is, however, one quarter in which Mr. Wiggins may find countenance. The Theosophists hold that when men are hopelessly wicked their souls are banished to a mysterious planet which they say is near the earth, yet is not the visible moon. May not this seat of Aretchi prove to be the dark moon of Mr. Wiggins? By all means let him try the Theosophists. They at least have no prejudices against the promulgation of theories which fly in the face of modern science, for they are in the same business themselves.

But unfortunately there is one view of his discovery which he has failed to take, to wit, the view that it may not be at all necessary. For between accepting a dark moon (save as an exercise of pure faith) and believing that the meteorological theories of Mr. Wiggins are nonsensical, the great majority of mankind will, we fear, be very apt to find the second conclusion the easier and simpler of the two.

THE PASSING OF OSCAR.

A recent cable dispatch announced the marriage of Osear Wilde, and so chronicled the close of a cometary career, whereof some suggestions may be gleaned. Oscar Wilde derives his interest less from the possession of originality or talent, to say nothing of genius, than from the fact that he typified tendencies which are common to half the world. He was laughed at, and not maliciously, but reasonably, yet those who laughed at him felt that what exposed him to ridicule was his conrageous championship of convictions the like of which thousands of bright young men have in their time entertained, but which they were either too sensible, too onservative or too diffident to advocate publicly. Most boys discover while in college that the world is out of joint. Oscar Wilde, however, conceived that he was born to set it right, and so conceiving he undertook the task in good faith and simplicity. It is one of the most beneficent ordinances of nature that young men should almost intuitively acquire the belief that for them has been reserved the solution of the world's deepest secrets. For them the Veil of Isis is always to be lifted. By them the Lost Word is always to be rediscovered And so it is that while they are being slowly initiated their courage is kept up, and by the time it has dawned upon them that they may after all be "every-day young men," and not prodigies, they are ready to settle quietly down in their prope places, and do their work modestly thencefor-

Oscar Wiide possessed more assurance than most young men, and he had larger enthusiasm. He thought it was given to him to institute reforms of various social kinds. He was to improve the dres of his sex. He was to disseminate loftier conceptions of Art. He even seems to have imagined at one time that he might found a new school of Poetry. Now in none of these aspirations was there aught despicable. Even a dress reform may be thoroughly estimable, while praise is due the student of Art who devotes his energies to popularizing ingenious ideas of the Beautiful; and even when, as in Oscar Wilde's case, the genius was wanting which could alone have given seriousness to such enterprises, the ambition to elevate the world was ertainly not an ignoble one.

Yet the world laughed at him, and in due time he eknowledged the justness of the world's goodnatured ridicule by abandoning those personal eccentricities which have been thought to distinwish the modern school of Maudle and Postlethwaite. He shore away his Hyacinthiae locks. He divested himself of his peculiar nether garments He returned to society clothed and in his right mind; and now he has sealed his faith, as it were, and given hostages to Fortune, by entering the solemn bonds of matrimony. From that to wearing broad-brimmed hats, riding fourteen stone, and ultivating a double chin and a waistcoat protuberance, is but a step. The brief and at no time loubtful struggle is thus peacefully and happily ended. Oscar Wilde has not converted the world.

The world has assimilated him.

Just so it assimilates millions of young people who every year spring into active life brimming over with enthusiasm and fine resolves and splendid aims and a broad and catholic humanitarianism. Most of them yield very easily to the silent but masterful influences with which the hoary old veteran surrounds them. A few, like Oscar Wilde, too confident in themselves, attempt to remodel things single-handed. Then the world laughs at them and absorbs them, and if they are too strongly intrenched in their egotism they become cranks," and waste all their forces, and if they have a saving remnant of common sense they recogheld attractive games at Mott Haven, and both the New-York professional nines gained brill and seek for some practical outlet for their energies and capacities. Only [the rate Genius, the efflorescence of an age, rises superior to his generation, like Goethe, and while refusing to assimilate with it. lifts it by the power of his inspiration toward his own higher level, and impresses upon it the truths and the interpretations he has discovered for and by himself. Yet Oscar's career is a type of the tendencies of Youth, and as such it is not void of instruction and profit.

> Really Mr. Bergh ought to interfere in a case of this sort. In the window of an up-town [restaurant a live sheep may be seen reclining on a pallet of straw. Just outside the window, in full view of the sheep within, is suspended the carcass of a sheep, skinned, disembowelled, dressed and ready to be cooked into mutton of various sorts and flavors. The unfortunate beast has only to turn his eyes within the restaurant and he sees people devouring his luckless brethren with remorseless eagerness. Now is not this the refinement of cruelty ! Imagine what the reflections of the imprisoned sheep must be under such circumstances. His own terrible fate is ever before his eyes-a dead sheep without, sheep

must be added the agony which results from occasionally recognizing, in some knuckle-bone or rib which is being diligently peeled by a voracious and heartless gormandizer, a portion of the anatomy of an erstwhile gleesome playmate, the companion of happier days, when the captive gamboiled on his native heath, all unconscious of the existence of butchers and restaurants.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

PROSPERITY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Madison Square Pres byterian Church .- I don't have any sympathy with the celling that Third-ave. is a barrier to church work in New-York. If the Presbyterian Church can't extend its work beyond Third-ave., it is time for the Presbyterian Church to give up. But I am satisfied that we can do as much there as elsewhere. Our church has a prosperous, almost self-supporting, mission east of Third-ave. One trouble with the Presbyterian churches is that they have clung too much to the ridge of the city, but even with this I hold that it is not necessary to desert our down-town churches. My church is not large enough for our wants now, and another year we expect to make changes that will hold us to the old spot fully another quarter of a century.

And the prosperity of Madison Square Church does not detract from Dr. Crosby's Church, which is right around the corner from us. New methods are needed and they have to be adopted to meet the new conditions which are rising in the city.

GAS IN COMPETITION WITH ELECTRICITY. William Farmer, gas engineer.-The introduction of the electric light has not hurt the gas interest; rather it has led to an increased consumption of gas. It has certainly created a demand for more light, and people whose eyes have been dazzled by the glare of the electric light use gas more freely and extravagantly than they ever did before. There was never more gas consumed in New-York than new, and the same may be said of all the other large cities in the country. This, in a measure, may be ascribed to the increasing demand for gas as a source of heat as well as light. You can cook better with gas than with coal and with less trouble and discomfort. Then the gas engine is being introduced extensively. Manufacturers are months behind with their orders and running to their full capacity to supply the demand. People do not know how much light can be got out of gas. Electric discoveries have stimulated inventions in gas burners, and there is now at the Manhattan Gas Works, in this city, a Slemen's burner that gives a light equal to 1,000 candles, and there are others which are of 500 candle power. I see no reason why the illuminating power of gas may not be indefinitely increased These burners have been recently introduced, and the de mand for them is so great in Europe that we can get none here. By their use gas is cheaper than electricity of the same illuminating power. The electric light has not had things all its own way by any means. It has been repeatedly beaten by gas on the Continent and in England, mainly on account of its expensiveness, and many electric light companies have collapsed there.

CHANGES IN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE. J. C. Cady, architect.-A great change has certainly taken place in church decoration in New-York within ten years, and what is true in the city is true also of the country at large, which copies what is done here. The hard, stiff lines of forty years ago have long since been passed. All forms of church decoration are now in demand. Very little is done without precedent from periods in early Christian nistory to that of the last century. Dr. Paxton's Church, in West Forty-second-st., is now being change!, putting in what The Tribune recently styled "private exes." But they are nothing more than the old English pews such as you may see in he illustrations in some of Dicken's novels. The purpose in view in this case is a practical one, that of making the galleries, in which it is so difficult to make people sit, more attractive, and thus increase the scating capacity of

ADVANTAGES OF CREMATION.

Dr. T. S. Lambert.—Cremation should no doubt receive attention because of its economy, if for no other reason. But there are many other reasons why we should consider its adoption as the best means of disposing of our mortal remains. It is the neatest, quickest, least shocking way, and then there are sinitary influences. What is our modern burial ! If there is anything about us that is worthy of inhumation, it is the brain, the ege, the me. What does all the rest of us amount to! And yet when a body is embalmed for interment is not the brain removed from the skull and the cavity filled with spices and resin and so forth! What becomes of the brain! I do not know; thrown into the gutter probably, or into the sewer. Cremation, I say, is economical, but, of course, it may be made as expensive as our present custom of funerals. Fashionable rich people may still continue the long procession, the floral display and the handsome coffin and they may invite their friends to the crematory to witness the conversion of their dear departed's remains into ashes, but to the majority of people cremation will be a blessing. I know a poor woman who burfed her drunk ard husband last year at an expense of something like \$300, and she has been cramped and pinched ever since for want of money. Custom willed it, and this woman seighbors. There is a distinction in the two words "ere-mation" and "crem-ation." Scientists now use the latter in preference to the former, which represents the old and harbarous ways of burning human beings.

MEXICO'S NEED OF REFORM.

George W. La Rue, passenger agent Southern Pacific Railreay .- At El Paso the Southern Pacific connects with the road to the City of Mexico. There is not very much business over that line yet. Every train on it is accom panied by a guard to protectit. If the Mexican authorities atch any one who has been tampering with the tracks he is shot without trial. In the United States have little idea how things are done in Mexico. I lived there for a time as a eitizen. I don't believe there is a more corrupt government on the earth. I was interested through a friend a year or so ago in the efforts to negotiate a twenty mill ton loan for the Mexican Government, in this city. The Equitable Assurance Society was going to make the loan first, but it declined finally though it was offered na security two whole States, nearly twice as large as New-York. My friend was to twenty per cent if the loan had been made. The Govern ment, I think, would have got about one-quarter amount. The negotiations failed. The whole Mexican country is covered with mortgages. Nothing will be ione there until the United States takes possession of the country, and there is a great deal to be realized then The Protestant churches are doing a good work in Mexico, and they have a big field there.

BITS OF CRITICISM.

IRISH LOVE-SONGS,-Without an exception, IRISH LOVE-SONGS.—Without an exception, they are pervaded by a spirit which, so far as we know, we could not find in any English love-songs whatever—a noirit of graceful and, to our minds, charming playfulness, so expressed that you never doubt for a moment that the light, sometimes even derisive, words cover an affectionateness—not a passion, mind—so deep that but for the laugh it might give way in tears. English poets have many moods in their love-songs, but not, we think, exactly this one—not this union of sincere feeling, sometimes even of worshipping feeling with an linner sense of a certain comedy in the situation, as if the poet would not suffer himself to be quite serious. We could produce from English collections specimens burning with passion, alive with worship, saturated with affectionateness, full of longing, of rapture, or of that melancholy "want," that sense of something missing and never to be replaced, which is the distinctive note of the English poetry of love. But for the special tone of these Irish songs, this love-making by a man who is dancing the white, yet in dancing is full of the wish to win his love, and fearful lest in his highest jumps he should we fear, in English poetry look in vain.—[The London Spectator.

ENGLISH SONG-WRITING .- Without going so ENGLISH SONG-WRITING.—Without going So far as to say that no man is a post who cannot write a good song, it may certainly be said that no man can write a good song who is not a good poet. Heartiness and melody—the two requisites of a song which can never be dispensed with—can rarely be compassed, it seems, by one and the same individual. In both these qualities the Elizabethan poets stand pre-eminent, though even with them the melody is not so singable as it might be made. Among the more prominent poets of our time, Mr. Browning, though he has heartiness in pleaty, betrays a love of rarged consonantal effects such as would always prevent him from writing a distrate song. Here, indeed, is the ing, though he has heartiness in pleaty, betrays a love of rugged consonantal effects such as would always prevent him from writing a first-rate song. Here, indeed, is the crowning difficulty of song-writing. An extreme simplicity of structure and of diction must be accompanied by an instinctive apprehension of the melodic capabilities of verbal sounds and of what samuel Lover, the Irish song-writer, called "singing" words, which is rare in this country, and which seems to belong to the Celtio rather than to the Saxon ear. "The song-writer," says Lover, "must frame his song of open vowels, with as few guttural or bissing sounds as possible, and he must be content sometimes to sacrifice grandeur and vigor to the mecessity of selecting singing words and not reading words."—[The Atheneum.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES .- Dr. Holmes is, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.—Dr. Holmes is, of all living American witters, the one who may most truly be said to have won the hearts of English readers. Longfellow and Emerson, who have so lately passed away, have had, the former wider, and the latter deeper, influence on the feelings and thoughts of Englishmen. But there is no American author now living whose works are more often read, and (which is the best test of their value) more often taken up again, than those of Dr. Holmes. In him wit, sparking intelligence, wide reading, mature thought, and a sunny kindliness, are so blended that there is not one page of his writings in which some one or more of these qualities do not appear.—[The Saturday Review.

RABELAIS.—The monk who hated all forms of monkery, the religious refermer who called the Reformers of Geneva fools and impostors, the social philosopher who invented the militant epicureanium of the Dive Boutetile,

the man of letters who never feared a coarse word or a fifthy expression, is acclaimed, in these latter days of aneerful literary poverty, as the unapproachable incarnation of that espril gaulois the French love so much to talk about, and comprehend so little. To do our neighbors justice, however, they admire Rabelais as a "grand artiste," not, as Mr. Besant would have us do, as the "wiscest and kindlicst of all Frenchmen." They love him none the loss for that very buffoonery and foul-mouthedness which his English admirer says it is high time we should no longer regard as anything more than a mere accident of the age. But who can read a well-known chapter of "Gargantua" without being forced to admit that it is the performance of a sort of cloacal clown, an absolutely unparalleled example of altogether unnameable mastiness. His extravagance goes far beyond the utmost conceivable limits of the literary art. He had no need to daub the point of his satire with mastiness, nor any valid exonse for drawing out a righteeus indignation into long-winded displays of a multilatious and often not very choice learning. A similar nastiness taints the genius of Sterne and Swift, but in an infinitely smaller degree, though, as far as the former is concerned, perhaps of a more morally repulsive quality.—[The London Speciator

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wees Barnes have gone to their immer home at Nantucket.

The illness which Miss Maud Howe is suffering at Newport is not of an alarming nature.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was Boston's representative at the complimentary dinner given to Professor Alfred Stille in Philadelphia last week.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the Association of the Red Cross, has finished her relief work on the Mississippi and Ohlo rivers, in which she has been engaged about four months.

Canon Farrar is a total abstainer. He heard, early in life, a horrible story of a man afflicted with delirium tremens, and was thereby inspired with an utter loathing for all intoxicating drinks.

Just before the last amateur concert in which he took part the late Duke of Albany was told that a song he had chosen was not well suited to his voice. "Never mind, aid he; "its author needs a lift"; and he persisted in

"An absence of five years," writes a Springfield Republican correspondent, " had made my country strange to me, and we were all in need of comfort, when in the station at Jersey City on our way to Washington we were introduced tol a gentleman aged about fifty, of short stature, youthfully dressed in clumsy clothing of English make, that did not entirely conceal a figure of immense muscular apower. His heavy moustache and imperial were white as snow, his complexion brown and glowi with health, his dark gray, or blue, or brown eyes, for they varied with the atmosphere, sparkled with good humor. On the little finger of his large, brown left is and was a sapphire like the Pope's emerald in tize and beauty. He was a man of new type; it would not have been possible to say whence he came nor what he was booking for. This was Sam Ward, as he looked in the prime of flife. Crawford's description of him in 'Dr. Claudius,' at 60, is very good; but his partial nephew invests him with attributes and graces he never possessed. He was a very bad dresser, always endeavoring with losse, heavy clothing to conceal a brawny figure not in good proportion. His movement may have been "like a king," if kings move with bastling rapidity, leaning forward, firmly planting large feet rather 'splay' in their set, and with arms of uncommon length." with health, his dark gray, or blue, or brown eyes, f

London Truth says of the phenomenal musician, Botestni, who has lately been heard in that city: "I reember the sensation he created with his double-base when he as peared in England for the first time. I heard him some thirty years ago. Out of the big fiddle, over which he stooped lovingly, with his exquisite, longfingered hands, like a woman's, and his immovable and Mephistophelan face, always gazing at the [audienceame those weird, soft, flute-like notes, which thrilled and astonished those who expected the grunting scrape of the usual bass viol. I recollect him one night playing at the Old Sarrey Zoological Gardens. It was a lovely summer evening. Julian was there, with his enormous white waistcoat, his predigious gold thome of fautesil, and his wide, pasty, good-humored, sentimental face. His hand had hat done the British Army quadrilles, and the great conductor had sunk back exhausted with his efforts, when suddenly there was a movement in the band, and Signor Botteshi made his way to the front with his colossal fiddle (by the way, it is really small for a double-bass.) It was all 'n the open—the fortress of Gibraliar was depicted on the mime lake, and the mighty ships lay ready to be blown to bits an hour later in the firework siege—and presently the liquid notes floated out on the still evening air—soft and long drawn out as a nightimale's and the hushed crowd stood and listened, and could hardly believe that the sounds they heard came from the big fiddle." ummer evening. Julien was there, with his enormous

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Sun in effect reminds the Democrats that Mr. Blaine is no slouch, and that it will be very hard to beat htm. Well, that is no news. A majority of the Republican papers have been saying so all along.

In this season of the year the American boy's heart is fired with a mission to go out and kill the dime novel Indian in his lair. The boy goes—about five miles—and returns to be licked. The indian thus survives.—[Cleveland Herald.

A new sect has been started in Boston which holds that disease is caused by the absence of God from the human body, and that a man who has God in his body can cure those who are ill by touching the spine of his back against tneirs. It is rather an awkward process, but perhaps preferable to taking some drugs.

There yet remains ten months in which to name post offices after Mr. Hatton.—[Philadelphia Times. Cuba is a lively place for editors. One has just had a

its paper confiscated, and was The platform, it will be observed, is something more than a glittering generality. There is solid substance therein. A clear, defined polley is outlined. He who runs may read, and if he is not a dead-set Democrat or a dude, he may understand what he is reading.—(Cleveland Heraid. \$100 besides, merely for telling some disagreeable traths

The Boston Post thinks there is altogether too much juggling with Jefferson on the part of the Democrata.

And then it rather irrelevantly adds, "If the spirit of Jefferson's utterances could animate the country to-day there would be very little eatonism or samrandallism to

Dr. Whison, an English physician, has been counting the hairs of a man's head. On a square inch of scalp he found 1,066 hairs, and from measurements estimates that the entire head must have 127,920. He thinks that some heads might have 150,000 hairs.—[Philadelphia Record.

Education that children of five years are compelled in the schools to learn all about the properties of rhomboids, trapezoids, pentagons, octagons, and parallelograms of every kind. He says they cannot even pronounce the names.

Colonel T. Priority Ochiltree is doing some pretty tall swearing in Chicago. We assume from this that the colonel doesn't expect to catch many fish.—(Philadelphia

The English Salvation Army is right up with the times. It will soon organize a hallelujah bicycle and tricycle

Wages are only ten cents a day in China, and yet the young laundry clerk squints out of his three-cornered eyes at the club-fouced celestial maiden, and she squints back. and—and they do manage to pay the parson and have roust rat three times a week, somehow.—[Burlington of the control of t

A few days ago two policemen of Stockton, Cal., arrested an old man for stealing an orange. One of the policemen ate the orange, and the old man got twenty five days in jail. Thus was the majesty of the law vindi cated.

There is a malevolence absolutely flendish in the car oons of Puck representing Blaine. Such savagery over-caps itself, and in the end will benefit more than injure he most popular leader in the Republican party.—[Tren-

Among some of the African tribes, brides on their wedding day are compelled to have their front teeth extracted The bridegrooms know a thing or two if they are savages THE TRIBUNE has been Mr. Blaine's leading advocate and organ. Its campaign has been sagaclously planned, operactically fought, and wisely directed. It has, too, wotiled the mistakes of some of the anti-administration lournals, who seem to have forgotten that Mr. Blaine, if nominated, would need the support and votes of all the "Arthur men" and that "more flees are caught with molasses than with vinegar."—[Mail and Express.

As a murderer was about to be hanged the other day in Indiana he nodded to the clergyman and said : "I'll see you later." He died unrepentant, and so the clergyman inturally doesn't think the man will keep the appoint ment.

He would be a very mean man who would refuse to congratulate Mrs. John A. Logan, on the last success of the husband for whose bonor and interests she has worked with such unfailing pluck, devotion and energy and with such wonderful resources.—[Mail and Express. In its absorbing interest in Chicago, the public has al most lost sight of the fact that Professor Westbrook, or this city, has concluded not to live on milk for sixty days. After trying it for four days he concluded that he

was too old to act like a calf. THE TRIBUNE has no self-congratulatory "gush" the result that is so peculiarly gratifying to its editor does not "crowd" or talk as though it wanted to "crowd the mourners" and evidently does not believe that Mr Blaine can be elected without union, harmony and good feeling in the Republican ranks Mr. Blaine is fortunate in having such a newspaper as his chief advocate.—(Malland Evidence) and Express.

The Episcopal Cathedral at Albany, when will be a magnificent structure. Bishop W. C. Doane is one of the ablest and most active bishops on the bench and Dr. Frank L. Norton, the Dean, though comparative ly young, is both brainy and popular. Under the management of these two officers, the Cathedral will be a live American institution.

The man who is dubbed by Queen Victoria a Knight of St. Patrick has to put out \$2,500 in fees; and to be a Knight of the Garter costs twice as much. We hope Her Majesty will not dub us a Knight of the Garter a little while yet—not until we sell our last poem at after deliars